

The Anderson Intelligencer

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

Weekly, Established 1869; Daily Jan. 13, 1914.

ANDERSON, S. C. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1915.

PRICE \$1.50 THE YEAR

AGED WOMAN VICTIM MIDNIGHT ASSASSIN

MRS. M. E. SCOTT WAS FATALLY INJURED
WHILE SEATED AT FIRESIDE OF HER
HOME NEAR LOWNDESVILLE.

NEGRO BOY CHARLIE LOGAN SAYS HE STRUCK FATAL BLOW WITH HAMMER

And Admits He Intended Committing Assault on Young Granddaughter of Old Lady—Logan Saved From Mob By Gritty Magistrate and Rushed to Abbeville Jail.

(By L. M. Glenn).

LOWNDESVILLE, March 17.—Mrs. M. E. Scott, an 80 years old widow who, with her granddaughter of 13, resided on her farm one mile north of here, was brutally attacked while seated at her fireside Tuesday night about 11 o'clock by Charlie Logan, a young negro, who struck her in the head with a heavy wrench, inflicting an injury from which the aged woman died this afternoon at 1 o'clock. Witnesses testified at the coroner's inquest this afternoon that Logan admitted that he entered the home with the intention of putting the old lady out of her way and committing an assault upon her young granddaughter, but left before attempting to attack the girl. Ben Massey, also colored, is held on suspicion in connection with the matter. The Logan negro, if not both, was saved from lynching at the hands of an infuriated crowd of citizens by the cool and determined stand taken by Magistrate J. G. Huckabee, who let it be known in unmistakable terms that he would brook no interference with his carrying out his duties as an officer of the law. Magistrate Huckabee placed Charlie Logan in the custody of Constable J. M. Huckabee, who took the prisoner to Abbeville jail in an automobile. Later in the afternoon Magistrate Huckabee sent the other negro, Ben Massey, to Abbeville jail, this prisoner being taken on the train by Constable C. G. Grant.

Crime Carefully Planned.

From testimony adduced at the inquest, it appeared that the crime had been carefully planned, and evidence uncovered prior to the time Logan made his confession pointed unmistakably to his having committed the deed. Dr. Thomas O. Kirkpatrick and others arriving upon the scene soon after the attack upon Mrs. Scott became known began an investigation of the premises, with the view of unearthing some clue as to who had committed the crime. They had only the statement of Mrs. Scott's granddaughter, Millie Lee Scott, that she was awakened sometime during the night by the noise of something falling upon the floor and looked up from the bed in time to see someone dart out the door. It appears that the little girl retired about 10 o'clock and left her grandmother seated by the fire, smoking a pipe. The next she knew was when she was awakened by the noise in the room and saw a man spring through the door into an adjoining room and her grandmother lying on the floor bleeding from a wound in the head.

Dr. Kirkpatrick and others began a careful scrutiny of the premises, and underneath a window of the house they discovered on the ground a piece of freshly split fat pine. The supposition was that the intruder had brought this piece of pine along to be used as a torch in seeing his way about the house, but that upon arriving there and seeing a light burning in the house threw down the fat wood and decided to work by the light that was burning in the dwelling. On the ground, underneath the window, was found indentations in the ground, as though they had been made by the ends of a ladder set up against the house. Upon looking at the weatherboarding of the house, just underneath the window ledge, the investigators saw impressions like those made by the top ends of a ladder leaning against the wall. This led to the theory that the criminal had entered the window by climbing up a short ladder set up from the outside. But upon making an examination of the place they could find no ladder.

Had Made Ladder. After a while tracks leading away from the house were found. These tracks were traced across a field and down to a house occupied by Charlie Logan and Ben Massey. The white men woke the negroes and entered the house to find that Ben Massey was absent and that Will Johnson, a neighbor who was there with Logan, at once the white men began to interrogate them as to what they knew about the attack on the old lady. While this was going on one of the men in the party made a search of the house and found a piece of fat pine that had a piece split off it. This piece of fat pine, which was found

underneath the window was compared with the piece found in the negro house, and it was shown conclusively that the two pieces of pine had been one, and that the piece found underneath the window of Mrs. Scott's house had been split off the piece found in the negro house.

The investigators questioned Will Johnson very closely and he stated that when he stopped in Tuesday night he saw Charlie Logan making a short ladder, but did not ask him what he was going to do with it. The white men made another search of the house and presently pulled from beneath Charlie Logan's bed a small ladder. This ladder was carried to Mrs. Scott's house and placed beneath the window that had been entered. The ladder exactly fit the impressions that had been noticed on the ground and on the wall of the house by Dr. Kirkpatrick when he made his first survey of the premises.

Angry Crowd Gathered.

By the time the investigation had progressed this far daylight had come and the news of the brutal assault had spread throughout the surrounding section, causing hundreds of armed men to gather at the scene of the crime. Dr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. R. Henry Moseley and Mr. E. W. Harper and other well known citizens of Lowndesville were endeavoring in the meantime to get Charlie Logan to tell what he knew about the crime, as the evidence pointed conclusively to his having had something to do with the affair. Finally the boy admitted that he had entered the house and struck the old woman with a hammer. The negro would not state to the white men what his motive was in entering the house and attacking the aged woman. But at the inquest held later in the day a negro man testified that he had spoken to Charlie Logan about the affair and that Logan admitted hitting Mrs. Scott, and gave as his motive that he wished to "see that little girl in the house with her."

Inquest Held.

Yesterday afternoon Magistrate Huckabee held an inquest into the death of Mrs. Scott, swearing five witnesses, after which the jury returned a verdict charging Charlie Logan with having struck the blow which brought about the aged woman's death.

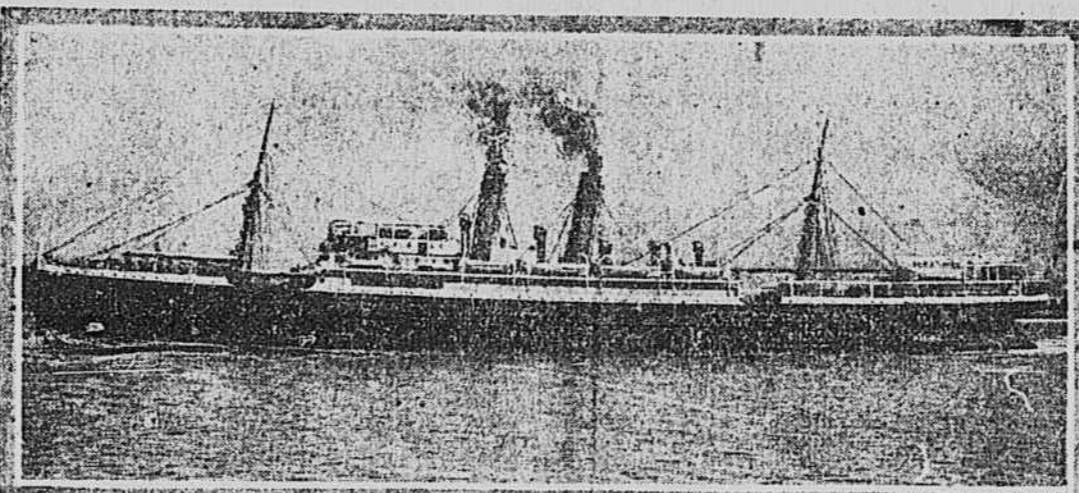
The first witness sworn at the inquest, Mrs. Scott's little granddaughter, Millie Lee Scott, testified as follows: "On the night of March 16 I was with my grandmother, Mrs. Scott. It was about 11 o'clock when I was wakened by a fuss in the room, and when I looked up I saw that grandma was lying on the floor. I looked and saw someone run from our room into the stove room. I went out a side door and to a negro house near home and let it be known. I went to the negro house and got Ready Burton to go to Uncle Alf's home and let him know. After coming back from Uncle Alf's I saw a hammer lying near the door where the party ran out. One window was raised at the end of the stove room. The hammer was not on the floor when I went to bed. I did not miss anything from the house. I make my home with my grandmother. I am 13 years old. Grandma was about 75 years old."

"Another witness sworn: Will Johnson, testified as follows: "On the night of March 16 I stayed at the house of Ben Massey, on Mrs. Scott's place. Charlie Logan was in the house when I went to bed. I came by the house and Charlie told me Ben Massey was not at home, and asked me to stay with him. I did. I don't know at what time Charlie Logan went to bed. About 12 or 1 o'clock I was wakened by a bell ringing. I got up and went to the window. When he (Charlie Logan) called me in the house he was making a small ladder, and said he was going to put over his bed state. The ladder I saw today was the one that Charlie Logan had made. I have stayed with Charlie Logan and Ben Massey once before. Ben Massey did not stay with us last night."

A third witness, J. H. Belcher, stated on the stand the following: "Just before Mr. Huckabee, the constable, left for Abbeville with Charlie Logan I went into a cabin where he

(Continued on Page Four)

German Raider Driven to American Port.



The North German Lloyd liner, Prinz Eitel Friedrich, which has been a German auxiliary cruiser and has raided British commerce in the seven seas since the war began, put into Newport News the other day bearing more than 300 prisoners, taken from British and French ships. Tuesday night after dark the German ship appeared off Cape Henry, but did not enter until after daylight, when she passed quarantine and dropped her anchor at Newport News. All her officers preserved the strictest silence, and her captain at once dispatched a message telling of his arrival and the condition of his ship to the German embassy at Washington.

Among the prisoners were the captain of the American ship William P. Frye, who, with his wife and son, were picked up by the Eitel after the Frye had been sunk.

There were also a number of French people who were passengers on the French liner Floride, sunk by the Germans off the coast of Brazil. The list of prisoners included also many English people who were taken from vessels captured by the Eitel.

The Eitel has a crew of thirteen officers and 356 men, including six Chinese stewards. There were 326 prisoners, French, English, and others.

The Prinz Eitel Friedrich started

on her career as a warship from Tsing-Tau. She reached Tsing-Tau shortly after the outbreak of hostilities, and the German marine authorities there equipped her with naval guns and turned her into an auxiliary cruiser.

She sailed from Tsing-Tau before the Japanese attacked that port, and early in November she was reported off the western coast of South America, where for several months she has been active in the pursuit of British and French shipping. One of her exploits was the sinking early in December of the British steamer Chiraco off Chili. Japanese cruisers have been described as searching for this German vessel persistently, but they never could find her.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT MAKES PUBLIC SIX DIPLOMATIC NOTES

Constitutes Entire Correspondence Between This Country and Germany With Great Britain and France Relative to Submarine Warfare, Use of Neutral Flags, Removal of Mines, Question of Food Shipments and Proclamation of a Blockade by the Allies.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Six diplomatic notes were made public tonight by the state department, constituting the entire correspondence of the last few weeks between the United States, Germany and between the United States and Great Britain and France, relative to the cessation of submarine attacks on merchant ships, the shipment of conditional contraband and foodstuffs to civilians; the use of neutral flags by belligerent and merchantmen, the removal of mines, and the proclamation of a virtual blockade by the Allies against Germany.

The communications revealed that the United States, realizing the difficulties of the Allies in maintaining an effective blockade of Germany by a close guard of the coast of the newly developed activity of submarines, asked that "a radius of activity" be defined. Great Britain and France replied with the announcement that the operations of blockade would not be conducted "outside of European waters, including the Mediterranean."

While Germany agreed, it is disclosed, to abandon her submarine attacks on "mercantile of any flag, except when they resist visit or search, provided foodstuffs were permitted to reach her civilian population. Great Britain and her Allies rejected the proposal originally made by the United States in an effort to bring the belligerents into an arrangement which would safeguard the interests of neutrals.

Furthermore, the documents show that the United States asked Great Britain and France whether the embargo on all commerce between Germany and neutral countries was to be carried out under the rules of a ships and cargoes "as if no blockade existed," the two together presenting in the view of the American government a proposed course of action previously unknown to international law.

The answers from Great Britain and France reveal for the first time that the Allies officially regard their policy as a "blockade" but desire to refrain from exercising the rights of belligerents under a blockade to confiscate ships and cargoes as a penalty for breach of blockade, substituting procedure in prize courts and compensation through sale of the detained merchandise.

The definition of a "radius of activity" for the allied fleet in European waters, including the Mediterranean, is the first intimation of the geographical limits of the blockade. The publication of the correspondence clearing the state of diplomatic notes and leaves the United States confronted with the question of whether or not it will acquiesce in the form of blockade announced by the Allies. President Wilson has indicated that a strong protest will be made.

The notes are: The failure of the United States to bring the belligerents

into an agreement on the use of submarines and mines, the fixing of a definite rule governing shipment so conditional contraband to the civilian population of a belligerent, and the abandonment of neutral flags as a rule of war.

Officials admitted being somewhat puzzled over the British rejection of the proposals made by the United States in this connection. They observed a statement in the British reply to the American note which is not borne out by comparison with the German note. The British reply says in reference to the American communication:

"The reply of the German government to this note has been published and it is not understood that the German government is prepared to abandon the practice of sinking British merchant vessels by submarines."

What Germany said officially was as follows:

"The German government would undertake not to use their submarines to attack mercantile of any except when necessary to enforce the right of visit and search."

THE BRITISH CASUALTY LISTS

Show That Large Number of Officers Were Killed, Wounded and Missing

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, March 17 (8:25 p. m.).—The British casualty lists for the five days from March 10 to March 14 inclusive, during which the battles of Neuve Chapelle and St. Eloi were fought, show that 112 officers were killed or died from wounds and that 1913 officers were wounded or are missing.

The list of casualties among the men has not been published as yet, nor has any figures been given out, but some competent officials estimate that a total of about two-thirds of those killed in the fighting were British. The British commander-in-chief, French, the British commander-in-chief, said were between 12,000 and 18,000.

One Canadian officer was killed in the fighting and three Canadian officers were wounded.

Rear Admiral Overboard.

LONDON, March 18.—(3:18 a. m.)—Rear Admiral William J. Grogan has fallen overboard from his ship and has been drowned, according to an announcement by the admiralty. The name of the ship is not given. Rear Admiral Grogan, went on the retired list seven years ago, but entered the active service at the commencement of the war.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sanders are with relatives here.

ASSOCIATED PRESS NOT A TRUST

Group of Newspapers May Combine to Collect and Distribute News

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Attorney General Gregory, in a letter addressed to James M. Beck, counsel for the Sun Printing and Publishing association of New York holds there is no ground for action by federal authorities against the Associated Press under the anti-trust law.

The attorney general's letter was made public today. He points out that the Associated Press is a co-operative organization and says: "Assuming that kind of service in which the Associated Press is engaged in is interstate commerce (question not free from doubt) I am nevertheless of the opinion that it is no violation of the anti-trust act for a group of newspapers to form an association to collect and distribute news for their common benefit and to that end to agree to furnish news collected by them only to each other or to associations, provided, no attempt is made to prevent members from purchasing or otherwise obtaining news from rival agencies. And if that be true, the corollary must be true, namely, that newspapers desiring to form and maintain such an organization may determine who shall not be their associates."

Shortage in Dyestuffs.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Chemical companies today notified textile mills of an advance of 25 per cent in German dyestuffs, to become effective tomorrow. Two leading lines of southern gingham have been withdrawn from sale because of a shortage of color and two large manufacturers of denim have ceased taking further orders for indigo shades. Cotton goods were steady to firm. Worsted yarns were advanced. Embroideries were in better demand.

WILL BUY COTTON CARGO OF DACIA

Disposition of the Ships Must Be Left to a Prize Court

(By Associated Press.)

PARIS, March 17.—(4:10 p. m.).—The French foreign office, it is understood, has decided to buy the cotton cargo of the steamer Dacia, which was seized by a French cruiser and taken into Brest while on a voyage from the United States to Rotterdam. The cotton is valued at about \$750,000.

The owners proposed the purchase, it is stated. The disposition of the ship must be left to a prize court. The French law, it is pointed out, does not permit the transfer of a ship belonging to a hostile country to a neutral during war. The Dacia changed her registry from German to American after the outbreak of hostilities.

Captain George McDonald, master of the Dacia, arrived here today, and it is his intention to remain until the prize court proceedings are ended.

VICTORIES ENTAIL HEAVY SACRIFICES

AS THE WAR PROGRESSES IT IS FULLY
REALIZED THAT THE CASUALTY
LISTS MUST INCREASE

FOUR NATIONS ARE FIGHTING BITTERLY FOR STRATEGIC POINTS

Belgians, French, British and Germans Preparing for the Great Effort to Be Made When the Roads Are Dry—Munitions Have Been Brought Up and Men Are Ready.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, March 17.—Sir Edward Grey's replies to the American notes on the use of neutral flags on British merchant vessels and the prohibition imposed on foodstuffs destined for Germany, in which for the first time Great Britain definitely announces her intention to "establish a blockade," again have brought the diplomatic question in the front in England.

The replies, published here with the American notes, contained no surprises, for their terms have been for the most part known.

Assurances that neutral shipping will be interfered with as little as possible, and that neither ships nor cargoes will be confiscated, it is felt here should go a long way towards meeting American objections. However, other protest is expected.

Even these diplomatic questions, on which so much depends, only momentarily distract attention from battles in the east and the west, the operations against the Dardanelles and the activity of German submarines, which took additional toll today.

While Earl Kitchener, secretary for war, and other cabinet ministers are bending their energies towards increasing the output of war material and are encouraging recruiting, complete optimism prevails.

Victories of the last week entailed heavy sacrifices and that the casualty lists must increase as the war progresses is fully realized, but everybody in England believes that when the time comes for the "big push" there will be no turning back.

The armies of Belgium, Great Britain and France are fighting for the points which will be of the greatest advantage to the army holding them when the advance begins. According to the French communication, the Belgians continue to improve their positions in Flanders and the French to the north of Arras and the Champagne have added eminences to their lines which are of some importance.

The French and German official communications, however, are so contradictory that it is difficult to decide whether any change is being made generally in the dispositions of the opposing armies.

The optimism which pervades the

western allies is shared by the Russians.

Petrograd correspondents of London papers lead the public to believe that big events are impending. It is apparent that the Russians again are on the move, particularly at Smolensk, on the River San, where it emerges from the Carpathians, while in Bukovina, according to official dispatches from Bucharest, the Austrians have been defeated along the entire front.

In northern Poland isolated actions are being fought from the Niemen River to Przasnysz. The big battle expected there has not been given by Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who is thought to have attained his object when he evicted his forces from the forest of Augustow.

The Russian Caucasian army is working along the Black Sea coast and has taken the Turkish port of Archava and repulsed the attacks of the Turks, who still are operating on the fringe of Russian territory.

By publishing a casualty list tonight the British admiralty confirmed reports from Athens that the cruiser Amethyst made a dash into the Dardanelles and was struck by a number of shells. It is presumed here that Vice Admiral Gardiner, sent the cruiser on this risky mission to unmask any concealed batteries along the straits and which the allied fleet had not destroyed when they bombarded the forts.

Naval experts say the Amethyst's success proves that heavily armored ships could at the present time penetrate the straits, as guns which could not sink a light protected cruiser would make little impression on battleships. Her dash is compared to Farragut's forcing the passage of the Mississippi.

There is considerable speculation as to the negotiations reports to be taking place at Sofia, where the king of Bulgaria today received the ministers of the Allies, the Rumanian minister and General Sir Arthur Paget, who is returning on a mission to Foesia. The possibility of Bulgaria and Rumania simultaneously intervening in the war is suggested, Bulgaria accepting the offer which Greece declined.

TWO NATIONS WARN JAPAN

Russia and Great Britain Opposed to Her Pressing Demands Upon China

(By Associated Press.)

PEKING, China, March 17.—Official information reached Peking today that the Russian and British ambassadors at Tokio called upon Baron Takaki Kato, Japanese foreign minister, on Saturday, and informed him that if Japan persisted in pressing upon China demands beyond those contained in her original communication to the powers it would be difficult for Japan's allies to negotiate diplomatically.

It is understood that on the same day, the United States acting independently, although possibly after consultation with another power, informed the Japanese government that certain of the Japanese demands were not in consonance with treaty agreements between China and the United States.

American and British opinion throughout China are in concord in this matter, as voiced privately, semi-officially and by the press. The Japanese demands have been discussed at meetings and protests have been sent to their respective governments by both American and British associations.

The opinion is expressed by both Chinese and foreign diplomats that Japan will withdraw a substantial proportion of her demands because of the attitude of the powers who have called China's attention to the fact that she has no right to make a treaty with Japan contravening existing treaties with them.

Prominent Episcopalian Dead. NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 17.—Rev. John B. Cannon, chaplain of the South. Seawance, and a prominent figure in the diocese of the Tennessee Episcopal church, died here today.

KILLING FROSTS IN SOUTHLAND

Freezing Temperatures in Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Killing frosts with temperatures around the freezing mark were prevailing tonight in northern and central Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and the Carolinas, according to reports to the weather bureau. One report said temperatures had been registered as low as 34 degrees at several points in northern Florida today and probably would go below the freezing point in the northern Carolinas before morning.

Rain in eastern Texas was reported to have been followed today by heavy frosts in that region.

Governor Vetoes Appropriation.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 17.—The national guard of West Virginia will consist of only one man after June 30, unless steps are taken to borrow for its support. Governor Hatfield vetoed a \$55,000 appropriation by the last legislature for maintenance of the national guard, but signed one providing for the salary of Adjutant General John C. Bond.

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o Johnson Receives Appointment, o
o
o (By Associated Press.)
o WASHINGTON, March 17.—o
o recess appointment to Repre- o
o sentative Joseph T. Johnson, of o
o Spartanburg, S. C., as United o
o States district judge for the was- o
o tern district of South Carolina. o
o The district was created during o
o the closing days of the last con- o
o gress.
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